

Mr. August Busck writes, the species "would seem to infest both *Aster* and *Solidago*" (CAN. ENT., Vol. XLIII, p. 6).

On the other hand, *G. gallediplopappi* affects that tall and sturdy plant, *Diplopappus umbellatus* Torrey and Gray. I found it every season during my stay at Levis on this plant, and *never on any other*. For 27 years I searched the Golden-rods around Quebec, hoping to find Riley's *G. galleasolidaginis*; but the only lepidopterous gall I found upon them was that of *Eucosma scudderiana* Clemens. Neither Riley's moth nor Kellicott's appeared in the district.

IN HABITS OF THE LARVÆ.—From Kellicott's account it appears that *G. galleasterella* forms its galls "a few inches above the ground, the terminal bud developing very little after the larva begins operations."

The larva fills the way of exit for the moth "with a closely-fitting plug of silk." * * * "It then lines the interior with silk and soon changes to a chrysalis" (CAN. ENT., Vol. X, p. 204).

G. gallediplopappi forms its gall a foot to two feet above the ground, and the growth above it is unaffected.

The larva, when full-fed, spins a slight web above its droppings and directly across the gall, and on this it changes to a chrysalis.

I have opened dozens of the galls, and never found one lined with silk, nor one with the way of exit closed with a plug.

The moths that came from these galls were always true to the type.

In the Annual Report of the Ent. Soc. of Ont. for 1903, page 71, will be found an account and illustrations of two dire foes of *G. gallediplopappi*, viz.: *Bracon furtivus* Fyles and *Trychosis tunicula-rubra* Fyles. Both of these insects were declared to be new and good species by Dr. Ashmead, of Washington.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ORTHOPTERA FROM TEXAS.

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Stipator mitchelli, n. sp.—♂ (♀ unknown). Allied to *S. haldemanii* and *grandis*, but more heavily built than either of those species. The shape of the cerci of the male is as in *haldemanii*.

Head moderate, no broader than the anterior portion of the pronotum, into which it is deeply set; fastigium of the vertex about one-third as broad as the interocular space; front broadly rounded; eyes medium in size and prominence, a little longer than broad; antennæ long and slender,

much longer than the body. Pronotum large and posteriorly considerably produced over the base of the abdomen, lateral lobes well developed, but not so deep as long, nearly vertical, the posterior margin distinctly sinuous; lateral and median carinae wholly absent except posteriorly, where the median carina is very indistinctly present; anterior margin truncate, posterior margin rounded. Prosternal spines moderate. Organs of flight wholly concealed. Legs long and stout; anterior tibiae armed above on the outer margin with three spines, except on the right leg, where there are four, the inner margin armed with two spines;* posterior femora more than twice as long as the pronotum, and much swollen on the basal two-thirds, armed beneath along the middle of the inner carina



FIG. 7.—*Stipator mitchelli*, cercus of male.

with several small black teeth. Plantulae of the posterior tarsi short, scarcely half as long as the basal segment of the tarsus. Abdomen large and plump; cerci (fig. 7) about three times as long as broad, very slightly curved inwardly, the shaft nearly cylindrical, apically somewhat flattened, and near the tip with a large triangular tooth, the tooth larger and longer than the apical portion of the cercus and of similar shape, giving the general appearance of the cercus being forked, as shown by the accompanying figure. Last abdominal segment notched, the angles no

longer than broad.

General colour green, with pronotum dorsally marked with fuscous posteriorly; the lateral lobes are narrowly bordered with black posteriorly.

Measurements.—Length of pronotum, 12 mm.; posterior femora, 26 mm.; cerci, 2 mm.

Type.—(Cat. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 13444); Hondo, Texas, March 30, 1908, eating petals of *Opuntia* flowers. (J. D. Mitchell, collector.)

BOOK NOTICES.

DIPTERA DANICA.—Genera and species of flies hitherto found in Denmark.

Part III, Empididae. By William Lundbeck; 335 pp., 141 figs. (Copenhagen, G. E. C. Gad; London, Wm. Wesley & Son.) Nov., 1910; \$3.25.

Although among the 164 species of Empididae described in the present volume there are not many which are also found in North America, no student of this Order can afford to be without this valuable

*Probably variable, as in *haldemani*.